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No Other Town in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

HUGHES AND FAIRBANKS G. O. P. NOMINEES

JURIST AGREES TO HEAD THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

Resignation as Member of the Supreme Court of the United States Is Filed, and Accepted by Pres. Wilson Within Few Minutes of the Nomination, and Statement of Acceptance Is Sent to Members of the Convention

Coliseum, Chicago, June 10.—

Charles Evans Hughes was chosen as the republican standard bearer by the republican national convention this afternoon on the third ballot. His vote was 949 1/2 out of a possible 987 ballots, and was made unanimous upon motion of Alexander P. Moore, seconded by Senator Lodge.

Colonel Roosevelt, his nearest competitor for the honor, polled only 18 1/2 votes.

Illinois was the first of the states to withdraw her "favorite son," Sherman, in Hughes' interest. Others clambered aboard the band wagon in a regular scramble as soon as the convention met.

Harding Notifies Hughes

Chairman Harding sent the following telegram to Hughes: "Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Washington.

"With deliberation and enthusiasm under circumstances which could not be more complimentary, and with unanimity never excelled in past conventions, you have been named by the republicans of the nation as our candidate for president of the United States by your countrymen. Voicing the sentiments of the convention over which I have presided by the courtesy of my fellow delegates, I congratulate you and the country upon the outcome of this convention.

"(Signed) Warren G. Harding, "Chairman."

Teddy's Attempt for Lodge

Selection of Justice Hughes came after Colonel Roosevelt had made a last-hour attempt to swing a compromise candidate for both his own bull moose party and the G. O. P. in the person of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. It was perfectly apparent that the republican delegates proposed to run their own

steamroller over the colonel's aspirations this year.

Selection of the "silent man" of present-day American politics was celebrated by the usual convention uproar and parade of the state standards. There was brief, but roof-raising, bits of applause, and then everybody stood up and talked and handclapped their enthusiasm.

California, with its state banner, led the parade of the states through the hall.

Hughes' nomination on an early ballot was indicated as early as midnight, when Senator Sherman withdrew and asked that his 58 delegates from Illinois vote for the supreme court justice. Ohio next swung in line, and then, just before the convention, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and others.

Weeks Withdraws From Race

Senator Weeks, the only favorite son actually on the ground, formally withdrew shortly after the convention met, appearing to the platform to declare he "wore no political scars" from his unsuccessful fight for the presidency.

"Big Archie" Stevenson, national committeeman from Colorado and a staunch follower of Colonel Roosevelt, interrupted the ballot to announce on behalf of all the Roosevelt delegates that they considered themselves released from such a vote and asked that Hughes be nominated by acclamation.

Alexander P. Moore, of Pittsburg, arose after announcement of the vote and said:

"I fought to the last ditch for the man I believed was the best choice, but I now ask that the nomination of Hughes be made unanimous."

Senator Lodge was the next to make similar motion.

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STATEMENT BY HUGHES ACCEPTING THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

Washington, June 10.—Following is the message Hughes sent to Chairman Harding:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates:

"I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our history I realize that it is my right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency transcending merely partisan consideration. You voice the demand for a dominant, thorough-going Americanism, with firm protective, upbuilding policies essential to your peace and security; and to that call, in this crisis, I can not fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore, I accept the nomination.

Strong for Americanism

"I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettably true that in our foreign

relations we have suffered incalculably from the vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico, a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties.

"We interfered without consistency, and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens. At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements and presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude.

"Belated efforts have not availed to recognize the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed, and brave words have been stripped of their force by the decision.

Wants Standards Raised

"I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its standards, and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interests to partisan ex-



SUPREME COURT JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

pediency; to have the finest ability of the country always at its command, here and abroad, in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law, insisting steadfastly upon all rights as neutrals, and fully performing our international obligations and by the clear correctness and justice of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain to dignity our place among the nations.

"I stand for an Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose; for a pa-

triotism which is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

"I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and

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Photo by American Press Association.

FORMER PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ROOSEVELT DECLINES THE BULL MOOSE NOMINATION

After Being Unanimously Named as Progressive Nominee, the Rough Rider Notifies Delegates That He Can Not Accept at This Time, and Committee Is Authorized to Fill Vacancies on Ticket, When Convention Adjourns

Auditorium, Chicago, June 10.—

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt tonight informed the progressive party that he can not at this time accept the presidential nomination as their candidate.

The colonel's announcement was made to the convention that had nominated him today in spite of his efforts to force a compromise with the republican party a few minutes prior to the convention sine die adjournment at 4:58 p. m.

Roosevelt stated that he desired his conditional refusal to run to be placed in the hands of the national committee while the committee went over the statement of Charles E. Hughes, nominated today by the republicans. The committee, the colonel asked, decide whether it be best for the country for Hughes to be elected, and if it did so consider it, treat the colonel's refusal as definite.

The convention, a few minutes before adjourning, referred the colonel's statement to the national committee, with power to act.

If Roosevelt definitely refused to run, the progressives then must either enter the race without a presidential candidate or select a new man to carry their banner.

John M. Parker, of Louisiana, was

selected this afternoon as the bull moose vice-presidential candidate. Governor Hiram Johnson of California refused to run.

Auditorium, Chicago, June 10.—

Colonel Roosevelt this afternoon sent the following reply to the progressives' nomination for the presidency: "To the Progressive Convention:

"I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as president. I can not accept it at this time. I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the republican party toward the vital questions of the day. Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision I must decline the nomination. But if you prefer it, I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the progressive national committee. If Mr. Hughes' statements when he makes them shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted. If they are not satisfied, they can so notify the progressive party and at the same time they can confer with me and then determine on whatever action we may severally deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country.

"(Signed) Theodore Roosevelt."

JOHNSON DECLINES SECOND PLACE ON THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY TICKET

Auditorium, Chicago, June 10.—Captain John M. Parker, of Louisiana, was nominated by the progressives this afternoon for vice-president, the running mate of Theodore Roosevelt on the bull moose ticket.

Parker's nomination, as was Roosevelt's, was unanimous, and made by acclamation under suspension of the rules. He was the only candidate, Governor Hiram Johnson, of California, who was the progressive vice-presidential candidate in 1912, having declined the nomination.

Johnson, in withdrawing from the vice-presidential race, and seconding Parker's nomination, said:

"In this peculiar condition of affairs, it is appropriate that a southern leader be recognized. If Roosevelt is ultimately to be a candidate, his running mate should come from the south. It is right that the pioneers of this great movement should be recognized. And now, in the last hours of this convention, let me talk to you briefly. We have fought the good fight. We fought not in vain. For four years we have stood shoulder to shoulder and stood for the rights of humanity. Our task has been one of real accomplishment. Whether this fight is to go on, and it is going on on the western sphere, I tell you we can always hold up our heads, worthy soldiers of the common good.

"Whether our fate shall be success or failure, we have no regrets, nor any apologies."

Some of the delegates felt that this perhaps might be the valedictory of the progressive party, for Johnson

did not say that Roosevelt would run in his address, which preceded the arrival of the formal message from the colonel. The crowd cheered Johnson wildly.

Johnson asked that Parker's nomination be made unanimous.

Chairman Robins made an impassioned speech, also endorsing Parker. "The only people in America who did not want Roosevelt," said Robins, "were the hand-picked delegates in the republican convention."

GERMAN FORCES NEARING VERDUN

Paris, June 10.—German artillery attacks on the forts of Souville and Tavennes, between Fort Vaux and Verdun, are under way, according to the official statement of the French war office today.

Souville is on a line direct from Fort Vaux, now held by the Germans, to Verdun. Tavennes is about a mile southeast of Souville. Fort St. Mihiel stands between them and Verdun.

There were no infantry attacks on either bank of the Meuse yesterday, says the statement. Artillery actions of greatest violence are in progress practically all along the Verdun front, with the greatest concentrations at Avocourt, Fumelle and Champepe.